Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., July 29, 1880.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
General CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW-YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Hon. HENRY GREEN, Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
Hon. JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee, in session June 26, 1880, the Convention of the Republican party for 1880 will convene at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1880, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make the following nominations, to wit:

One person for President Judge.
One person for Representative in the 17th Congress.
One person for State Senator.
Three persons for Representatives.
One person for District Attorney.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call a primary or delegate election for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1880, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The delegate elections in the Townships will be organized at 3 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously to the close at 5 o'clock, P. M.; in the Boroughs the delegate elections will be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and kept open continuously until the close at 8 o'clock, P. M. The votes shall then be counted, and the result certified by the officers to the Chairman of the said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to observe the above suggestions carefully in conducting the primary meetings.

BENJ. M. PECK, Chairman.
RODNEY A. MERCUR, Secretary.

Committees of Vigilance.

Alba Borough—G. H. Foss, O. F. Young, Orrin Montgomery.
Albany Township—Ira H. Richards, G. W. English, Porter Jones.
Armenia Township—D. D. Alexander, John S. Yeomans, O. B. Sherman.
Asylum Township—9. A. Gilbert, F. N. Dixon, Myron Kellogg.
Athens Borough—D. W. Tripp, Floyd Kinner, Fred M. Wells.
Athens Township, 1st District—L. O. Snell, Geo. D. Miller, Frank Lincoln.
Athens Township, 2d District—F. W. Keyes, James Mustart, N. W. Hallock.
Athens Township, 3d District—H. W. Thomas, H. G. Spaulding, B. F. Coolbaugh.
Barclay Township—C. W. Tidd, George Emery, Henry Haggan.
Burlington Borough—W. H. D. Green, C. H. Morgan, M. S. Douglass.
Burlington Township—T. S. Baker, H. L. Spencer, E. W. Wheeler.
Burlington West—A. B. McKean, John N. Darrow, Leroy Stanton.
Canton Borough—Dr. J. E. Cleveland, M. E. Levy, T. A. Owen.
Canton Township—Daniel Andrus, Hiram Lindley, Lawrence Manley.
Columbia Township—C. E. Gladding, DeWitt Wolfe, Frank Morgan.
Franklin Township—Joseph Spalding, Abira Cox, Wm. B. Rockwell.
Granville Township—Adam Innis, John Vroman, 2d; M. T. Shoemaker, 2d.
Herrick Township—James Hurst, George Brown, Noble Levenworth.
Litchfield Township—W. B. Willcox, A. T. Lilley, Leroy Holcomb.
LeRaysville Borough—Leroy Coleman, Samuel Fisher, O. G. Canfield.
Litchfield Township—Stephen Evans, C. E. McKinney, Dr. A. Judson.
Monroe Borough—O. H. Rockwell, D. J. Sweet, A. L. Rockwell.
Monroe Township—U. M. Pratt, Clay Rockwell, W. A. Kellogg.
New Albany Borough—D. W. Harshberger, S. D. Sterigere, G. H. Wilcox.
Orwell Township—Dr. J. M. Barrett, E. J. Hampton, John I. Eastman.
Overton Township—Chas. Streevy, W. W. Cahill, Russell Heverly.
Pike Township—B. D. Bolles, H. W. Upham, W. W. Doolittle.
Ridgbury Township—E. A. Cooper, G. R. Mead, D. H. Larrison.
Rome Borough—C. H. Stone, E. E. Spalding, L. W. Maynard.
Rome Township—Richard McCabe, Geo. Forbes, A. C. Arnold.
Sheshequin Township—W. H. H. Gore, I. L. Youngs, B. F. Watkins.
Smithfield Township—George T. Beech, Walter Phillips, C. G. Webb.
South Creek Township—G. H. Thompson, G. O. Turk, Ira Crane.
South Waverly Borough—D. L. F. Clark, John M. Post, Chas. D. Sanders.
Springfield Township—O. P. Harkness, W. A. Brown, Jess. Fanning.
Standing Stone Township—L. M. Gordon, Chas. Jennings, Henry Stevens.
Sylvania Borough—Leander Gregory, W. L. Scouton, Stephen Keyes.
Terry Township—J. H. Schoonover, S. Bowman, Charles Terry.
Towanda Township—A. W. Dimock, Leroy M. Bowman, H. M. Davidson.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—Ed. Stevens, John J. Spalding, J. P. Kenney.
Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—Isaac Middaugh, Chas. Taylor, O. E. Bennett.
Towanda Borough, 3d Ward—D. T. Evans, E. D. Rundell, Frank Smith.
Towanda North—E. Rutty, W. J. Manger, A. B. Thompson.
Troy Borough—Lewis Crane, B. B. Mitchell, H. M. Beebe.
Troy Township—L. T. Loomis, Wm. Lines, Harrison Greene.
Tuscarora Township—Dr. N. J. Cogswell, A. B. Christian, S. F. Ackley.
Ulster Township—James Mather, J. H. Merserean, Geo. H. Rockwell.
Warren Township—J. A. Murphy, D. A. Sleeper, C. H. Reg ts.
Wells Township—Wade Beardslee, F. H. Swayze, Wm. Belyea.
Wilmot Township—Thomas Quick, T. B. Young, Richard Avery.
Windham Township—N. Loomis, Wright Dunham, Elect White.
Wyalusing Township—Luman Lewis, Jacob Biles, jr., Dr. A. K. Newell.
Wysox Township—Wm. H. Conklin, Wm. Whitaker, Daniel Lamphere.

DR. TANNER, on Monday, completed four weeks of his fast, and was still as lively as a cricket.

SENATOR WALLACE is certain that Pennsylvania will go for HANCOCK. If the Senator had not been mistaken so many times in his prophecyings we should have more faith in his calculations.

ONE of the correspondents of the Republican National Committee puts the case in a nut-shell when he says: "I am not in favor of walking into the Democratic trap simply because they have baited it with a Union soldier."

THAT settles it. The papers have been trying to make out that there was a "coldness" between Senators BLAINE and CAMERON. Now it turns out that Senator BLAINE'S youngest daughter, Miss HATTIE, has a pet pony named DON CAMERON.

THE sheet anchor of the American laborer is the protective tariff; the workman who votes against that votes against his own bread and butter. The Republican party is pledged to maintain it, and this is the party that should have the support of every man who earns wages.

WHOEVER—being an ex-soldier of the Union, or a merchant, manufacturer, farmer or laborer—believes that the setting aside of the amendments, and the abrogation of all war and reconstruction legislation will be a good thing, will vote for HANCOCK and the Democratic party.

A CUSTOMS Inspector in Texas who committed the crime of speaking his Republican opinions, has been warned by the Democratic leaders of his locality that a repetition of the offence will cause him to "forget to wake up some morning." This is the same party that gravely disapproved of "sectional asperities" in the Missouri Convention.

ANOTHER tale of horror comes from the West. Father BLYENBERGH, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, of Detroit, on Friday gave his altar boys their regular excursion. On their return while coming up the Detroit river, the yacht was run down by the steamer Garland, and crushed and sunk. Of the twenty-four persons on the yacht, but eight were saved. The lost were altar boys, and the sexton and organ blower of the church.

SUBPŒNAS have been issued in Harrisburg for witnesses in the cases of GEORGE SMITH, of Philadelphia, and CHRISTIAN LONG and E. J. MCCUNE, of Shippensburg, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature. The District Attorney is determined, it is said, to have their cases tried in October, and the remainder at the November term of court.

NEW ENGLAND, that has some of everything going, and usually claims it to be of the very best quality, had a rather easy shake of earthquake Tuesday night, around Milford and Manchester, New Hampshire. Poor as it was, however, it was about the only specimen of that sort of luxury the North Atlantic coast of the United States has had to show for a long time. Thus far it has produced no effect on the quinine market.

THE citizens of New York City will probably tender a public reception to General GRANT about the 25th of August. A few days later in the same month an immense Republican mass meeting will be be held in New York, at which Senator CONKLING will make the leading speech. General GRANT, General LOGAN and many other prominent Republicans will be present. General GRANT will visit Boston in September as the guest of the Middlesex Club.

FOR a month or more past France has been a large buyer of wheat in the American market, and now that the demand from that quarter has slackened, British exporters, in consequence of the excessive rains in England and Ireland, have entered the market and have been buying freely. This condition of affairs points to an import of gold from Europe, which, if it should assume any considerable proportions, must add to the bank reserves and so become another favorable factor in the future of the monetary situation.

THE remaining "twin relic" of barbarism is not flourishing at a very alarming rate, if the recent census of the Mormon realm is to be taken as a measure. One hundred and forty-four thousand people in all Utah in 1880, against 86,786 in 1870, is not sufficient to warrant much of a scare, especially when it is considered that 32,000 of the present population are not Mormons. The increase of the Mormons is probably not beyond the rate of 4,500 a year, and at that rate it will be a long time before they either demoralize or capture the United States.

THE proprietors, BOYD & PETERS, and about fifty attaches have been arrested in the western part of the State, charged with the abduction of a young girl named SALOME BURKETT from her home in Somerset county. The testimony of the girl is unfit for publication, and revolting and disgusting, showing the depravity and cruelty on the part of the criminals fit for brutes. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and threats of lynching were freely made. The prisoners were remanded, after a preliminary examination, for a further hearing on 30th July.

GENERAL GRANT arrived at Leadville, Colorado, on Thursday evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. A company of mounted police, two companies of cavalry, five companies of infantry, the city fire department, and 500 Union veterans escorted him from the railroad station to the hotel. The line of march was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with evergreens and flags, and it is estimated that nearly 30,000 people were on the streets. A salute of 100 guns was fired while the procession was moving. General GRANT excused himself from making a speech on account of hoarseness.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

It is yet early in the canvass to talk about the organization of parties, as regards the hard and effective work of the campaign, or to prognosticate with any degree of certainty as to probable results. So far as the Republicans are concerned, it is admitted that this party was never in a better condition for a vigorous and successful canvass. There are no divisions, no jealousies, no heartburnings, no disappointments. The nomination of GARFIELD and ARTHUR has been accepted with an unanimity and cordiality which is as unexampled as it is gratifying, and which is a sure augury of success. The friends of the unsuccessful aspirants for nomination have no resentments to gratify. They earnestly sought, by all fair means, to bring about desired results, but failing in that, they cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of the Chicago Convention. The leaders, who in that body, so valiantly and persistently championed the cause of GRANT, BLAINE or SHERMAN will be the most active and useful in marshalling the Republican hosts for the pending battle. LOGAN, CAMERON, CONKLING and the plumed Knight of Maine, will give their best energies to save the country from Democratic misrule. SCHURZ has already spoken, in the calm, persuasive language of which he is master, and FENTON is not a laggard in the fight. There is no skulking nor sulking, but everywhere past differences are forgotten, and past offences forgiven, because of the great peril which threatens the country, and the imminent danger of Democratic ascendancy through the power of a Solid South. And it is equally gratifying to know, what is the fact, that never, in the excited campaigns of the past, has the first of August found the Republican party so well organized and in such a state of preparation as it is this year. The work has been done quietly and spontaneously—the people recognize the necessity for vigilance and labor—and consequently before the State Committee has begun its labors, many district organizations have been accomplished. This is one of the healthiest and most cheering signs of the times. The people are taking hold of the canvass in earnest. While they recognize and co-operate with the Central Committee, yet each Club is disposed to be self-reliant, aggressive and active on its own account, instead of weakly waiting for assistance from abroad.

The schisms and factions and divisions in both parties are fast giving way to the importance and necessities of the main issues. It is idle to calculate upon any thing excepting a square, solid, party fight. There will not be by November, any side issues, nor any bolting or division. The two contending parties will absorb all the fragments and all the cliques, and neither JOHN KELLY, nor WALLACE, nor VAUX, nor any other Democrat will have power, even if he had the disposition, to draw off votes form the Democratic candidates. Happily, there are no troubles to be reconciled, no breaches to be healed, in the Republican party. Every man, who has any right to claim himself as a Republican, is earnest and active and cordial in support of GARFIELD. Occasional loudly advertised cases of defection are sporadic, and common to every Presidential contest, and much less numerous and important this time than usual. They grow out of disappointed ambition, the envy and chagrin of unappreciated self-estimation, and the unworthy and selfish considerations which unhappily predominate in too many breasts. But for every one of these cases, there are a hundred converts to the Republican cause, whose accession is brought about by a desire to continue the present prosperity of the country, and from a belief that it is not wise nor safe to surrender the government into the hands of the Confederates.

The Democracy having sought to embarrass the government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion; having repeatedly declared the war was a failure; having on all occasions endeavored to belittle the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers; having tried to render of no account the plans for re-establishing the power of the Nation and the purpose to make treason odious; having done all that hatred and envy could do to disparage the chieftains who so gallantly led the Union armies—has suddenly stultified itself by nominating as its candidate a gallant soldier, whose only merit is his bravery in the field, and who is without any of the antecedents which should make him the candidate of that party, or any of the qualifications which fit him for the Executive chair. Having failed to divide the Union; having failed to overcome the Union armies; having failed to convince the people that the Democratic party and its leaders are worthy of trust; the party has tried the device of putting forward a General of admitted patriotism and courage, to mask the rebel batteries. It was expected that Party could be merged in the General. That the past, the present, the future, would all be forgiven or forgotten, when the rebel yell was laid aside, and shouts went up from Confederate throats for the Union hero. It was a repetition of the fable of the ass and the lion's skin. And it failed, utterly and completely. The plot was based upon a low estimate of the patriotism of the soldier, and of the intelligence and perception of the voters. They may honor and respect Gen. HANCOCK, but when he becomes the tool of the Democracy, he is repudiated by those who fought under his flag. He might lead the brave boys into the very jaws of death, but he cannot lead them into the Democratic camp.

The political situation then may be summed as follows: 1st—The Republican party is united and active. 2d—All the divisions in the Democracy will be healed up, at least until after November. 3d—The nomination of HANCOCK to catch the soldier's vote is a failure. 4th—That a united and earnest Republican party means a Solid North, and the election of GARFIELD and ARTHUR.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

The death of Judge BRINKERHOFF, of Mansfield, Ohio, has revived the discussion about the authorship of the celebrated WILMOT Proviso. This proviso it will be remembered was offered by Mr. WILMOT as an amendment to the bill giving President POLK the means to negotiate a peace with Mexico, and looking to the acquisition of territory from the Mexican government. The proviso was copied from the old Jeffersonian ordinance, and was in the following terms:

> Provided, that as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.

This amendment, which has received the name of the WILMOT Proviso, was offered by Judge WILMOT, then a Democratic member from this Congressional district, and was the commencement of the anti-slavery discussions in Congress which finally disrupted parties, and through the persistence of the slave holders in their determination to extend the area of human bondage, brought on the Rebellion, and the final emancipation of the slaves. The history of this now historical and famous proviso, which has made Mr. WILMOT'S name a household word throughout the land, as we have heard it given by him, does not vary materially from the published statements. Mr. WILMOT never claimed the authorship of the Proviso, which was copied from the Jeffersonian ordinance, nor did he take credit or claim honor from the fact that he offered the amendment. When the Two Million bill, as it was called, was introduced, the anti-slavery men of the House, believed that the object of the measure was to acquire territory from Mexico for the purpose of extending the area of slavery. It was agreed amongst a select few of those opposed to the extension of slavery, that an amendment should be offered to the bill, in the terms of the restriction of the Jeffersonian ordinance. Copies of the proviso were made by several members, with the understanding that the first to get the floor was to move it as an amendment. Mr. WILMOT, who was then a free-trade Democrat, in favor with the Speaker, was recognized at an early day, and to the great surprise of the Speaker, no doubt, introduced the already prepared amendment. Had Judge BRINKERHOFF succeeded in first catching the Speaker's eye, the proviso would doubtless have been known as his—or half a dozen other members if similarly favored, would have been ready with the same proviso. This will explain why amongst Judge BRINKERHOFF'S papers was recently found a copy of the proviso, in his hand writing. The proviso was adopted in the House by a vote of 94 to 78, but two Northern men (DOUGLAS and MCCLERNAND) voting against it. It was, however, defeated in the Senate, once by adjournment, and again by a refusal to act upon it.

Mr. WILMOT while he had the distinction of having offered the proviso, never claimed the credit of being its originator or author. It was the result of a consultation and agreement on the part of several free-soil members to oppose and prevent the acquisition of territory designed for the extension of slavery. Mr. WILMOT'S great merit lay in the fidelity with which he adhered to the principle of the Proviso, and the ability with which he advocated Free Soil doctrines. Many of those who voted with the majority when the measure was introduced afterwards proved faithless, unable to resist the blandishments and temptations of the Slavocracy, but he, like Judge BRINKERHOFF, fought the good fight, and lived to witness the overthrow of that barbaric institution which was once so potent in the halls of Congress.

THE latest invention of the enemy is in the shape of a wilful and deliberate falsehood, alleging that the case involving the parties to the DE GOLYER pavement contract in Washington was carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Justice SWAYNE delivered a decision last October in which he declared that the agreement with General GARFIELD to pay him $5,000 for arguing the merits of the pavement before the Board of Public Works was a sale of official influence. The story is utterly devoid of truth. The facts are these: At the May term of the Cook-county Circuit Court in Chicago in 1875, before Judge FARWELL, GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, a lobbyist, who had been employed by the firm of DE GOLYER & MCCLELLAN to obtain paving contracts for them in Eastern cities, brought suit against them, because, as he claimed, they had not kept an agreement to pay him one-third of the profits upon all contracts so obtained, which would entitle him to about $100,000 on a contract secured in Washington. The defendants disputed the payment of the money on the grounds that the contract was void on its face, and that it was obtained by the plaintiff by improper influence. J. R. DOOLITTLE, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, submitted among other points a statement that in a similar case decided in the Supreme Court the previous October Judge SWAYNE had held that a contract for purely professional services is valid, but such services are separated by a broad line from personal solicitation and from official influence. "The agreement with Gen. GARFIELD, a member of Congress," DOOLITTLE went on to say, "to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress, which could only come from a committee of which he was chairman, was a sale of official influence which no veil can cover against the plainest principles of public policy"—and more of the same sort. This language is now traveling through Democratic papers all over the country as part of a deliverance from the highest judicial bench by Justice SWAIN, whereas, in point of fact, no such language was ever employed by Justice SWAYNE. The case in question never came before him, and the much-quoted censure of Gen. GARFIELD was only a part of a lawyer's plea in a matter decided five years ago.

THE exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the fiscal year ending with June 30th reached the enormous total of $277,226,762, the largest amount for any one year in the history of the country. This places breadstuffs in the front rank of our export trade, for in no other line of products does the total reach these figures, and the only approach to them is found in cotton and provisions. Our shipments of breadstuffs have been growing in importance almost year by year since 1870, when the total rose to $72,250,933. In 1871 the total was $79,381,187, in 1872 $84,586,273, in 1873 $98,745,151, and in 1874 $161,198,864. From this point there was a considerable reaction, and in 1875 our breadstuffs exports declined to $111,458,265. This was followed by a marked improvement in 1876, when the total was $131,181,555. From this there was another falling off, and in 1877 the total receded to $117,806,476. For the three succeeding years there was a great increase each year, the totals being $181,777,841 for 1878, $201,776,499 for 1879, and $277,226,762 for 1880. During those years the population of the United States has steadily increased, and with this gain in population there has been also a marked increase in the annual production of grain, consequent upon the opening up to civilization and cultivation of the rich prairie lands of the West, Northwest and Southwest. The United States have been growing in importance as an agricultural country, and no better evidence of this is needed than the returns of our exports of breadstuffs. Agriculture, a great source of wealth to any country, is particularly so to our own, for we see in the facts before us that the exports of grain and flour alone have done much within a few years to change our relations with the outer world from a debtor to a creditor people.

LANCASTER county politics have always been a source of awful wonderment to outsiders. No one pretended to understand the outs and ins of their mysterious performances. Recently however, there have been developments which furnish a solution to the connundrum. It seems that the rule has been for every fellow to cheat every other fellow. Whether this universal demoralization grows out of the bad quality of Lancaster county whiskey, or the worse quality of their beer, or is one of the natural and inevitable results of the Crawford County System has never been fully settled. The fearful state of fraud, perjury and corruption which has been reached, is shown by the sad fact that HIESTAND has been drawn into the maelstrom. Even his natural honesty and innate integrity has not been proof against the baleful influences by which he is surrounded. But it is evidence that he is not entirely lost, that he makes the most candid confessions of the shocking condition of political morals in his county. Last week, the Return Judges met at Lancaster, to investigate charges of fraud at the late primaries. The *Examiner* announces the result of their deliberations in the following language:

> "The Board of Return Judges met again to-day, and reaffirmed the ticket heretofore announced as the regularly settled ticket. The *Examiner* has not taken sides in this controversy, nor have we undertaken to decide on which side there was the most irregularities or "frauds." There has been more or less cheating at almost every primary since this system has been adopted. And if any one is on the ticket now who has reached a nomination by more fraudulent practices than another, it is not the first time the *Examiner* has accepted the result, though fraudulent, knowing that the suspected frauds only turned the scales over those more cunningly concealed. Such a thing as an honest primary is not known in its history, and this last one, is no exception. Who is to decide where the *most* cheating came in?"

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, who in 1877 was elected Chairman of the Republican organization known as the "Boys in Blue," to succeed General DIX, deceased, issued a general order on the 22d instant that "the members for each State of the National Committee of the Union Veterans' Union at once proceed to organize the 'Boys in Blue' in their respective States to promote the election of GARFIELD and ARTHUR," and that "the organizations of 'Boys in Blue' report to the department commanders in their respective States." The first State to take action in accordance with General GRANT'S order was New York. On the twenty-third instant, General CHARLES K. GRAHAM, head of the organization in that State, issued an order directing the "Boys in Blue" to organize "companies" and "regiments" at once to promote the election of GARFIELD and ARTHUR. The maximum number of men to constitute a company is fixed at 100, the minimum at 50; the maximum of a regiment at 1000, the minimum at 300. "The captains of any six companies may consolidate their respective commands into a regiment, and the commissioned officers of the companies merged should then elect by ballot the proper regimental field officers. The Colonel will appoint the regimental commissioned and non-commissioned staff." An address to Union soldiers and sailors is to be issued.

BUILDING a tunnel under the Hudson river to connect New York with Jersey City, is a stupendous undertaking, and one which could hardly be accomplished without the sacrifice of human life. It seems inevitable that all such enterprises which call for the exercise of skill, perseverance and courage, demand a certain number of human victims before successful consummation. On Wednesday morning, twenty lives were sacrificed in the Hudson river tunnel now in the course of construction at the foot of Sixteenth street, Jersey City. Eight of the laborers had a narrow escape. The entrance to the tunnel is through a circular perpendicular shaft 30 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep. A leak occurred at the junction of this shaft and the river, and before it could be stopped the water rushed in and covered up twenty men who were at work in the tunnel. Eight men escaped through the heroism of a foreman named WOODLAND who lost his own life that the eight might be saved. He deliberately gave orders which he knew, and the men knew, would cause the loss of his life, but save theirs. Work was immediately commenced to dig another tunnel to reach the buried men, but the difficulties in the way of reaching them are so great that some days will elapse before it will be successful.

JUSTICE SWAYNE of the Supreme Court makes the following statement in regard to the recent Democratic roorback that he had severely condemned General GARFIELD'S course in the DE GOLYER matter in an official opinion: "I never wrote a word of what is attributed to me with quotation marks. I never knew anything of the facts of the matter charged against General GARFIELD, and it was certainly never in any shape before the Supreme Court. I had, therefore, neither occasion nor opportunity to express any judicial opinion upon the subject. It is not stated where any case in which General GARFIELD was concerned is reported. My confident impression is that I never heard of such a case before. General GARFIELD is a personal friend of mine, and I have the highest confidence in his integrity. The statements in the *World* are an entire fabrication and without a particle of truth to sustain them."

THE visit of Ex-Empress EUGENIE to the grave of the first NAPOLEON at St. Helena has about it the element of romance. He was confined on the lone rock by English power, and the theory has been steadily maintained that his life was shortened by English harshness and severity. Now the widow of his nephew, under the patronage of the Queen of England, and supported by her sympathy and favor, visits the grave where the ex-Emperor once lay and inspects the place where he died. This too, on her way home, from a much more sorrowful mission to the place where her son was slain while professedly serving with the English—the persecutors and oppressors of his great uncle. Time makes many marvellous changes, and this is one of them.

THE question of the alleged Spanish outrages in firing upon American vessels is apparently reduced to an issue of fact. The Spanish authorities deny that any insult was designed, and claim as a justification for overhauling the two schooners that they were within a marine league of the Cuban coast at the time they were fired on. This is denied by the captain of the Merit, who asserts that they were at no time within six miles of the shore. One thing is certain—that two fruit vessels have been quite extensively advertised without cost.

ON Saturday night, the borough of West Chester had a grand demonstration in favor of GARFIELD and ARTHUR, the principal feature of which was a torch-light display of Republicans in uniform, the procession being a mile long. Hon. WILLIAM WARD addressed the crowd, and was followed by Hon. G. A. Grow in an eloquent and stirring address. Chester county is full of enthusiasm for the Republican candidates, and the Quaker vote will all be cast this year.

WILMINGTON, Del., is having more than its share of exciting events. The latest occurred on Friday, when Mrs. COURTNEY (parlor matches) cowhided a Mr. TATNALL. Mrs. COURTNEY, it appears, felt aggrieved at a remark made by Mr. TATNALL in regard to her daughter, who eloped a few days ago with a Mr. HAYDEN, and instead of seeking redress in the courts, took the law in her own hands, and, with her husband standing by to protect her, should the assailed gentleman resolve to defend himself, administered a severe cowhiding. Very strangely, Mr. TATNALL, with a gallantry that we feel very much disposed to question, took it all meekly, and when the woman had discharged what she evidently conceived to be her duty, he proceeded to a magistrate's office and had Mrs. C. and her husband arrested.

THE manufacture of parlor matches has made the firm of SWIFT & COURTNEY, of Wilmington, Del., very wealthy. The junior member of the firm, Mr. COURTNEY, is said to keep within his own breast the secret of the preparation which has made his matches so popular and given them such a wide sale. But he evidently had forgotten that there are another style of matches said to be made in Heaven, for it turned out that having a fair daughter of 19 summers, she allowed her affections to sprout for a young nurseryman, named HAYDEN, and in absence of paterfamilias, the young couple were made one flesh, and the sequel was that they are now quietly and blissfully residing near Philadelphia, awaiting the time when pardon and a parent's blessing will fill to the brim the cup of their happiness.

THE census will show a population in the United States of about 48,500,000. These figures give us data for comparison. In the last ten years our rate of increase has been 27 per cent. From 1860 to 1870 it was nearly 23 per cent. From 1850 to 1860 it was 35 per cent. The average rate of growth from 1790 to 1850 in each recurring ten years was a little less than 35 per cent. It will be seen from these figures that our growth in population suffered no material check until the civil war. We have not yet recovered from that disastrous shock. Had the old rate of increase continued through the last twenty years our population would now be 56,000,000 instead of 48,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1880.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor have declined to transfer any of their insane patients to the new State Insane Asylum at Norristown, on the grounds that they can support them at a cheaper rate, and fear that they could be made responsible for the difference in cost of maintenance. They also believe that their patients could only be transferred to the Asylum by the Courts ordering a general delivery from the Almshouse.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad has passed resolutions declaring that it has been the avowed policy of the Company to keep aloof from all political contests, and to discountenance the partici ation therein of its officers and employes; that, while it disclaims any desire to interfere with their individual rights of suffrage, the Company will regard any attempt of its officers, etc., to control the votes of its employes, or pervert their influence to the support of any political party as a "direct violation of the standing rules and regulations, and inconsistent with the interests of the Company."

General Henry C. Huidekoper has been appointed as Postmaster of Philadelphia, somewhat to the surprise and disappointment of those who were urging the claims of other aspirants. General H. was Colonel of the 150th regiment, P. V., and lost an arm at Gettysburg. The only objection that can possibly be urged against the selection, is a doubt as to whether he is a citizen of Philadelphia. It is admitted that he will make a courteous and efficient Postmaster, and administer his office on "business principles."

The estate of Robert Morris, the great financier of Revolutionary times, has just been finally adjudicated by the Orphans' Court, seventy-four years after his death. Morris issued his own notes for a million and a half when the infant nation needed funds, and retired from office a rich man. By a series of land speculations, however, he died poor, with a number of debts clinging to his estate.

A young daughter of J. R. Fanshawe, Secretary of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was drowned recently at Atlantic City. The father was possessed of strange forebodings the day the unfortunate accident occurred, and was continually expressing apprehensiveness lest something terrible should happen. He returned to Philadelphia, from Atlantic City, as usual, on the morning train, to attend to the duties of his position, but he was so depressed by the feeling that something awful was about to occur that he could scarcely attend to any business. He expressed regrets especially that he had left Atlantic City without telling his little daughter not to go into bathe. His depression of spirits continued deepening until noon, when the fearful news of his daughter's death by drowning was conveyed to him by a telegraphic despatch.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about to erect at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, Columbia, Jersey City, and other points along the line of their road, a number of buildings for the accommodation of their train hands. Each building will contain a waiting-room, dormitories, wash and bath-rooms, and a large reading room, supplied with daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals.

The National and Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a joint session Thursday, at the Colonnade Hotel, which was largely attended. Hon. William A. Newell, Governor of Washington Territory, presided, and Thomas G. Parker, of New York, acted as Secretary. Resolutions of confidence in the Republican party and calling upon all Union men to rally to the support of Garfield and Arthur were adopted. Interesting addresses were delivered by Colonel J. E. Bryant, of Georgia; General J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop of the Methodist Church; Hon. A. M. Clapp, editor of the Washington *Republican;* Hon. Judge Harrison, of Connecticut; William D. Foster, of Philadelphia, and Hon. C. W. Godard, of New York. Important measures were adopted to aid the Republican Presidential campaign, and the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The want of adequate vaults has been one long felt at the United States Mint in this city, and now that want has become an immediate necessity. The Mint is turning out over two million dollars every month, and as less than one-third of the sixty-three millions coined thus far has been put in circulation, the silver goes at once to the Government vaults. The storage vaults are now almost filled, and the dollars continue to pour forth from the Mint only to go into the vaults. At the last session Congress appropriated $20,000 to provide additional vault room. The silver men opposed the appropriation, and nearly succeeded in defeating it. The greater part of the appropriation will be used in this city in building as large a vault as is possible in the Mint building.

Governor Hoyt has appointed Thomas J. Powers as Coroner, to serve the term of the late Dr. Gilbert. Mr. Powers was deputy recorder, and is an active and deserving young Republican.

Mr. Peter Herdic's Personal Transportation Company has just been chartered by the State Department at Harrisburg. The purpose of this company is to run stage and omnibus lines in all parts of the city. The Philadelphia stockholders are William D. Kelley, Elisha A. Filnour, John and James Dobson, Foratio G. Sickel, Sevill Schofield, R. T. M. Carter, Jr., N. A. Randolph, W. D. Kelley, Jr., Thomas A. Andrews, and R. Newton Price. The capital stock of the new organization is $270,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $20 each. William D. Kelley, Jr., is the Treasurer.

Three futile attempts at suicide have been made by Mary Ann McGarrain whose head has been slightly turned by close application to the bottle. Some time ago she sought a watery grave by leaping from the Market street bridge, but an officer forestalled her. Thursday she was about to plunge into the Schuylkill from the Chestnut street bridge when a policeman seized her and locked her up in the Twentieth district police station house. Mary did not give up in despair. She fashioned a halter with pieces of her petticoats and hung herself up to die when another man in blue discovered her and saved life a third time by cutting the noose.

The Philadelphia Zoological Garden collection has suffered another loss. This time it is the great ant-eater, or myrmecophaga gabata, who began to delight the visitors on the 9th of May. He died suddenly a few days ago. Dr. Henry C. Chapman, prosector of the society, made an examination of the body, but was unable to determine the cause of death. It is supposed that the food was not suitable. Besides the eggs, which formed its principal diet, ants were obtained for it every day, but it was evident that they were not of the right sort. The animal appeared perfectly well up to within a few hours of his death.

One of the largest farmers in the State is Colonel James Young, of Middletown. The passer by on the railroad will notice with admiration the neatly painted and commodious buildings, the white-washed fences and the generally thrifty appearance of several farms, all of which belong to him. They are models, and are well worth a visit to any farmer. Colonel Young this year cut three hundred acres of wheat, pronounced the finest harvested this season. He hauled in, stacked and put in barns between five and six hundred loads of hay, weighing from a ton and a half to two tons per load. He is now engaged in preparing his land for fall sowing, manuring, liming and plowing. In one field of ninety acres, he has ten plows following each other.

We are just entering upon the real fruit season of the year in this latitude. Apples of fair quality are already in the market; peaches are becoming plentiful and good; a few grapes have been offered, and a fortnight hence early pears will be in season. Watermelons and cantelopes are arriving in large quantities, and everything betokens an abundant harvest of these healthful products of the trees and vines.

STATE NEWS.

—New county offices are to be erected at Wellsboro, Tioga county.

—Pilot snakes are said to be plentiful in the neighborhood of the Water Gap.

—Rachel Brown, of Brownsville, Franklin county, claims to be 105 years of age.

—One thousand pairs of shoes are turned out weekly at the Carlisle shoe factory.

—Drummers visiting Altoona must take but a license before they can sell goods there.

—The Government improvements on the Allegheny River are to be pushed vigorously.

—The recent rains will start 50,000,000 feet of logs from the small streams above Williamsport.

—An unknown man was run over by cars at Red House, Crawford county, on Wednesday and killed.

—J. B. Brawley, Esq., has been mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress in Crawford county.

—Mr. Charles Parrish has just completed a fine residence near Prospect Rock, overlooking Wilkesbarre.

—The census will show that in Concord township, Butler county, there are 119 persons by the name of Campbell.

—Peter Van Winkle, aged 16 years, was drowned near Linesville, Crawford county, on Sunday, while bathing.

—There are eleven persons confined in the murderer's row of the Allegheny county prison, three of whom are women.

—The Bowne Rolling Mill, at Norristown, has been started up, and will run day and night until further orders.

—James Gaffney, a small boy, was accidentally drowned in the Susquehanna River at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday.

—Sherman Deitrich, aged 19, of Manor township, Lancaster county, was struck by lightning on Tuesday and killed.

—All the iron industries in the vicinity of Kittanning, Armstrong county, with a single exception, are in full operation.

—Dr. T. N. Patterson, prominently identified with the anthracite coal trade, died in Mahanoy City on Wednesday.

—George Reynolds, of Vernon township, Crawford county, fell in front of a hay rake on Tuesday, and was cut to pieces.

—The Seventy-eighth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Sirwell, will hold a reunion in Leechburg on the 28th of September.

—John Hartzell, an old citizen of Easton and commander of the first boat that ran on the Delaware Canal, died on Sunday.

—Twenty-eight sheep were slaughtered by dogs in one night on the farm of Joseph Gutwald, in Cambria township, Cambria county.

—The Allegheny county commissioners are settling the riots claims at the compromise rate of seventy-five per cent of the face value.

—Thomas B. Hammond was struck on the head by a falling timber on Scranton, Crawford county, on Tuesday, and instantly killed.

—Nehemiah Pratt, living two miles from Franklin, attempted suicide by cutting his throat on Sunday night. He was insane.

—Two hose carriages belonging to the Franklin (Mercer County) Fire Department have been so much tampered with as to be useless.

—The Centre county fair will be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, and Bedford's on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of the same month.

—Wool-buyers are reported to be paying from thirty-five to fifty-five cents per pound for the new clip throughout the state generally.

—A sharp penknife, with which a man named Snively was cutting a cabbage in Connellsville on Saturday, slipped and fatally injured him.

—A little son of Dr. D. S. Hays, of Hollidaysburg, died of lockjaw on Wednesday last, caused by the explosion of a toy pistol in his hands.

—Harry English, the Elk county, murderer, was brought to Ridgway, the capital of that county, Tuesday night, heavily chained and handcuffed.

—The barn of Levi Gaul, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, was struck by lightning and destroyed on Tuesday morning. Loss, $